





# MOUTRIE PIANOS

By continual excellence of manufacture, have established a reputation for quality of tone, lightness of touch and solidity of construction.

GUARANTEED  
for  
FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from \$425.

Easy Payments can be arranged.

## S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

### HANAN

#### Boots and Shoes

are made of the finest materials on correctly designed lasts which are unequalled for style and comfort.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

## MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

10, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

### THE OLD BLEND

## WHITE HORSE WHISKY

GREAT AGE AND BOUQUET.

BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND.

Per Case \$35.

SOLD BY—

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

by THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES

## SKLAREVSKI

Pianist

## SYKORA

Cellist

WEDNESDAY, 29th January, SATURDAY, 1st February,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking now open at Moutrie's.

MANAGEMENT: J. GENIN.

Tel. No.  
1743.

## CORONET

Tel. No.  
1743.

January 25th and 26th, 1919,

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

## DAVID BELASCO

Presents the

## ROSE OF THE RANCHO

in five parts.

## THE CORSICAN SISTERS

in 2 parts.

etc, etc.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

### HONGKONG IN THE 'EIGHTIES SOME REMINISCENCES.

[BY GERSHOM STEWART, M.P.]

I am pleased to contribute a few lines of reminiscences of my life in Hongkong. I remember leaving Dover one very dark and blowy night toward the end of 1882 in a small paddle-boat, which made a very lively crossing. We joined the old P. & O. steamer *Pomona* at Brindisi. She was a square-rigged vessel, the last vessel with "yards" I ever travelled on. How dim the old ships were compared with present-day mail steamers! I look upon the electric light as one of the greatest improvements in the comfort of modern travel. What a happy change from the oil lamp, which was the only one available in 1882.

Mr. James Orange was a fellow passenger. He was coming out to build the Tylman Water Works, which he successfully accomplished before leaving the Government service. The mail steamer took eight or nine days to come up from Singapore, owing to a heavy monsoon and various breakdowns in the engines, and there was no "wireless" in those days, so we found the colony a little anxious as to what had happened. In due course I reported my arrival at the old Hong Kong Bank, where I met my afterwards well-known friend, Mr. Jackson, or rather the great "J. J." He was then a young and active man, adding daily to the reputation he then enjoyed, and which he steadily added to for the next quarter of a century. The old bank premises in Hongkong were very dark and small and dingy when we compare them with the present palatial quarters which I expect the bank is now probably outgrowing.

It is sometimes not realized that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in addition to being the greatest British commercial institution east of Suez, has been for over thirty years, without doubt, the greatest political asset for the British Empire in China and throughout the Far East, and long may it continue to increase and flourish to that respect.

One of the things that struck me very forcibly on my arrival was the healthy, vigorous appearance of all the Europeans. One had heard a good deal about the bad climate of Hongkong, but, at my first dance in the City Hall, I particularly noticed this. Ladies were then much fewer in number than they are now, and every dancing lady was surrounded by a crowd of suitors for her favour. We stood in queues for dances then, and I stand in queues for dances now. These were great days for cricket, and matches were followed with the keenest interest. There was no golf, no polo, no sailing, no new territory to go over to, and little tennis at that time. The cricket ground largely absorbed the local sporting interest, and the standard of play was good.

There were a large number of really good players at that time, one of whom, Bunbury, of The Buffs, I met as a Colonel and Provost Marshal at St. Omer, while over in France at the end of 1917. He retained the liveliest recollections of his Hongkong days, and we spent a very pleasant evening talking over old times. The Northampton, who followed The Buffs, were a great cricketing regiment, and I was interested to meet recently Colonel Osborne Smith, who, as a young lieutenant, was a very useful bowler.

It was very interesting during one of my trips to the Front meeting a number of officers who had served in Hongkong, such as Colonel Edmonds and Colonel Lowin and Major Badham Thornhill. I had not the luck to meet Sir F. Glubb or Sir G. Macdonogh. They were both well-known and cordially liked in their younger days when members of the R.E. Mess. They both have rendered distinguished and conspicuous service in the war. The latter is now Adjutant-General, and since his arrival at the War Office I have met him several times.

But old China hands in the Navy have played even a more distinguished rôle, and, to quote only Admirals Jellicoe, Beatty, Keyes, Jerram and Gannet, shows that we had the very best amongst the friends of our younger days.

One amongst the naval officers well-known in China is my friend, Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Rodworth Mowbray, formerly known as Capt. the Hon. Rodworth Lambton. When Captain of the *Powerful*, he and the whole ship's company entered into our life in Hongkong with a heartiness and camaraderie which was remarkable. Later in 1890, the *Powerful* left Hongkong to proceed post haste to save the position in South Africa when the Boer War had broken out. A good many of the officers and men, including Captain Lambton, spent several months in Ladysmith, besieged by the Boers, and had to go on very short commons. It does not seem to have done the survivors much harm, for the Admiral is full of Parliamentary zeal when any subject arises which interests him. So far, the chief subjects which he has forcibly expressed himself in relation to the war, the well-being of the men, the brooding of horses, and various points connected with "Votes for women," and the proper discharge of the relative duties of the sexes in relation to the State. Quite a number of the *Powerful* officers have distinguished themselves during the war, especially Admiral Halsey, who was a sprightly young lieutenant in the closing years of the last century.

During my days was very fashionable, and the old V.R.C. Boat Club and Swimming Bath were very much frequented between October and Christmas. The Regatta used to be held before Christmas, no doubt to let go out of training before the plum-pudding time arrived.

It is one of the proudest recollections which I treasure that the Scotch Four won the International Challenge Cup outright by winning the International Races in 1883 and 1884. There were only four Scotsmen rowing in those two Regattas, and the crew was the same on both occasions—Mr. Glus, Mr. Goodlad, Sir James Stewart Lockhart, and myself. There were English, Welsh, Irish and German crews against us. How we managed to win I do not offer to explain, but I remember, we worked awfully hard to do it. I wonder how the new Naval Dock has affected the old V.R.C. Bath, or whether

it exists at all. It used to be very dark and muddy, and I well remember nearly breaking my neck by striking the bottom with my head when diving in the dark after rowing. I recollect Sir F. H. May putting out his shoulder by doing the same thing. An Irish military doctor happened to be there, and he promptly took off one of his boots, put his stockinged foot under Sir F. May's armpit, and taking hold of his arm, pulled in his shoulder with a loud click. "The language used during the operation is not for publication."

Politically, Hongkong was very peaceful in 1883 and 1884. It was enjoying a calm after the turbulent days of Sir John Pope Hennessy. But under Sir William Des Vaux and Sir William Robinson, there was a great revival of political activity, when the Popular Cause was vigorously championed by Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Francis.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* of those days, under Mr. Fraser Smith, was a very outspoken newspaper. Mr. Fraser Smith was naturally not popular, for he had a very cutting and unflattering way of stating his views. I remember, in particular, that he cordially hated the Germans. I rather think he applied the term *Huns* to them even in those days. In any case, he adopted an antagonistic attitude towards them, and was, in turn, hated by the strong German interests at that time existing.

If he can look down from the other world upon the present one, he can at least claim to have warned us amply about German characteristics. In this connection, it is only fair to say that the older generation of Germans who had come out long before the Huns began to sing "Deutschland über Alles" were a very different sort of person to the young Prussianised German who succeeded them. The growth of German influence during the time I was in China was very clear, and was very interesting to watch. I remember perfectly seeing the first Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer coming in. I think she was either the *Hapern* or the *Nackten*, and she was steadily followed year by year by more and more ships, and more British people were to travel by them and pour money into German hands.

Then in due course came "The Mailed Fist," "Prince Henry of Prussia," in the remarkable old *Zeppelin*; the German navy was going ahead steadily until, in 1914, it was an open question whether or not they were stronger than our China Fleet at that time. Their at one time C. in C. Admiral Tirpitz, was always a grumpy old gentleman, but I don't suppose his temper is any better at the present time. I met his son, when inspecting the German officers' prison camp at Duffryn Aled, in Wales, and we had some conversations about Hongkong and people we both knew, for he had been some time in the German China Squadron.

During the period of German expansion, we expanded also by acquiring the new territory. It entailed slight military operations, during which our transport arrangements were somewhat strained. I remember going one day to a large piece of plumetite into his pocket when starting; it was all he had for 24 hours. Then one remembers the Boxer trouble, and the Germans coming out after it was all over and killing poor Chinese villages just to *show their men*. I recollect seeing Count Waldersee embarking on the Murray Pier, surrounded by brilliantly uniformed officers of all nationalities. We seemed to have a League of Nations then. Let us hope that the League of Nations, if it lasts, will not break up as badly as the one of 1900 has done.

Defence.—The Colony was very indifferent on the question of local defence. One or two Volunteer Corps came into being, and died in inaction owing to lack of support in the 'eighties and 'nineties. The activity and efficiency of the present Corps is indeed a happy change from the somewhat old order that prevailed in my early days. Under one of our recurring scares, we did inaugurate a Veteran Defence Corps. Whether it exists now or not, I do not know; but it helped rifle-shooting very much, and we used to have very enjoyable afternoons at Kowloon, shooting for silver spoons, and sometimes winning wooden ones instead.

Public Health.—The Government have on their shoulders the very heavy responsibility of having neglected all precautions in regard to public health in Hongkong during the years 1880 to 1890, and among the worst years, before the great outbreak of Plague in 1894, by the Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Ayres, but it required that world-embracing calamity to induce them to do anything. The old adage that "Prevention is better than cure" was steadily neglected, and one of the most helpful and hopeful signs of the present day is the interest displayed in the matter of public health.

Typhoons.—What a time we used to have when we had no observatory and no typhoon warnings! We were both now, and I am thankful that there is also a typhoon refuge, which I agitated for when I was in the Council. I recollect Mr. T. F. Hough's house at Magazine Gap being partly blown away, and that he had collected the contents of his wardrobe off the trees between the Gap and Aberdeen. His magnificent scarlet coat, which became him so well at the races, was saved, I believe, hanging on to a tree. And there were other parts of the contents of the wardrobe which modestly prevents me from mentioning, picked up in much the same sort of place. Speaking of the Race Club, I would like to be allowed to express my profound sorrow and sympathy at the catastrophe at the last meeting.

I look back on my days in Hongkong with very great interest and pleasure. It was a real good place, especially from the human point of view. If one could not travel the world over to Hongkong, and amongst the men and women whom one met there were many of the very best; and one treasures the recollection of all the kindness and good fellowship which abounded on every hand. I long to see the place again. I hope some day to do so.

G. STEWART.

November 6th, 1918.

From the 60th anniversary number of the *London and China Express*.

### HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR B. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

Lieut. H. L. Cumming is permitted to resign his Commission in the Corps with effect from 13th Jan., 1919.

2nd-Lieut. J. E. W. Beard is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 689 Pte. S. H. West, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 695 Pte. A. Mackenzie is permitted to resign under Section 7 (2) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, dated 22nd Jan., 1919.

APPOINTMENT.  
No. 864 Sergt. B. W. Grey, having returned from leave, is appointed Acting Company-Sergeant-Major, "D" Co., dated 17th Jan., 1919.

TRANSFERS.  
No. 28 Corp. C. J. Poole and No. 399 Pte. H. Pomeroy are transferred from "A" Co. to Engineer Co., dated 23rd Jan., 1919.

No. 789 Pte. J. V. Gomes is transferred from the Signalling Section to the Engineer Co., dated 23rd Jan., 1919.

LEAVE.  
Spr. W. Brown, Engineer Co., is granted 9 months leave, from 10th April, 1919.

Pte. H. T. Palmer, "B" Co., is granted 12 months' leave from 1st March, 1919.

Pte. J. Borthwick, "B" Co., is granted 9 months' leave, from 23rd Feb., 1919.

Pte. J. Morris, "A" Co., is granted 10 months' leave, from 5th March, 1919.

Pte. C. H. Gale, "B" Co., is granted 12 months' leave, from 1st Feb., 1919.

Pte. A. Logan, Machine-gun Co., is granted 3 months' leave, from 22nd Jan., 1919.

Pte. J. McCubbin, "D" Co., is granted 9 months' leave, from 23rd Jan., 1919.

Pte. K. H. Dovey, "A" Co., is granted 9 months' leave, from 31st Jan., 1919.

Pte. H. H. J. Gompertz, Signalling Section, is granted 12 months' leave, from 3rd Feb., 1919.

Pte. F. W. S. Evans, "A" Co., is granted one year's leave, from 20th March, 1919.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.  
Monday, 27th Jan.:—  
Left Half Co. Full drill at Pakshawan (Lyeemun) Parade at Causeway Bay Tram Terminus at 4.40 p.m. Quarry Bay members may join tram at Quarry Bay.

Tuesday, 28th Jan.:—  
Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only 7.30 a.m. at Belcher's Battery.

Friday, 31st Jan.:—  
Right Half Co. Full drill at Pakshawan (Lyeemun) Parade at Causeway Bay Tram Terminus at 4.40 p.m.

Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only 5.15 p.m. Belcher's Battery.

Gun Practices for both Half Companies will take place on:—  
Sunday, 9th February, at Belchers, Sub-calibre, day.

Monday, 10th February at Pakshawan, Sub-calibre, night.

Sunday, 8th March, at Belchers, Half charge, day.

Monday, 10th March, at Pakshawan, Half charge, night.

Musket Course will be fired on Sunday, 23rd March. Right Half Co., at King's Park Range, Kowloon, and Left Half Co., at Quarry Bay.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.  
Kit Inspection:—  
A parade will be held on Tuesday, 1 January 1919, at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.

No exemption from this parade will be granted.

Taikoo residents will parade on Taikoo Recreation Ground on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 5.30 p.m. All exempt men will parade. Sergt. Everest will attend at Taikoo. Dress: Full marching order with 150 rounds of ammunition.

Dinner Committee will meet at Headquarters immediately after the parade on Tuesday, 28th inst.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.  
FIELD DAY.  
The Infantry Battalion (less "D" Co.) will parade on Sunday, 26th Jan., for Battalion Field Firing and Quarterly Judging Distance test. The Mounted Section and Signalling Section will parade as Infantry.

The Machine Gun Co. will parade with (2) guns.

Time of parade—8.10 a.m. Place—Outside Kowloon Railway Station. Dress—Field Service order with great coats, helmets to be worn. Water-bottles filled. Food in haversacks.

Ammunition—20 rounds per man and 500 rounds per gun will be issued at Fanning.

Canteen will be available at Fanning.

The train will leave Kowloon for Fanning at 8.25 a.m. and return from Fanning at 5.19 p.m.

Reference Infantry Battalion Orders dated 17th Jan., 1919, the Field Day ordered for 23rd February will take place on 10th February.

PARADES.  
All N.C.O.'s and men who were attached to Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course or T.E.T.) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.) will parade on Tuesday, 28th, and Thursday, 30th January, at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. for T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dunnies.

ORDERS FOR SIGNALING SECTION BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.  
Monday, 27th Jan.:—  
4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.'s and men in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 Platoons who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing them) and have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches. Platform, etc. Commanders will see that every man who has to fire attends. Officer-in-charge, Lieut. F. C. Hall. Two N.C.O.'s from No. 1 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Wednesday, 29th Jan.:—  
4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.'s and men as above in No. 1 Platoon, Machine Gun Co., Mounted Section, and Signalling Section. Officer-in-charge, Lieut. Rice. Two N.C.O.'s from No. 4 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Friday, 31st Jan.:—  
4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.'s and men as above in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 Platoons. Officer-in-charge, Lieut. Branch. Two N.C.O.'s from No. 7 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.  
All N.C.O.'s and men (except members of the Fire Brigade) will attend the Field Day on Sunday, 28th Jan. Parade outside Kowloon Railway Station at 8.10 a.m. Field Service order with coats (rolled) and helmets. Water-bottles filled. Food in haversacks. Rifles to be carried.

Tuesday, 28th Jan.:—  
7.10 a.m. No. 3 gun, machine-gun drill, at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 5 guns, machine-gun drill, at Headquarters.

Thursday, 30th Jan.:—  
5.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 guns, machine-gun drill, at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

The following N.C.O.'s will attend:—  
Sergts. Edmonds, Osberry, and Green.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.  
Monday, 27th Jan.:—  
4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.'s and men in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 Platoons who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing them) and have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches. Platform, etc. Commanders will see that every man who has to fire attends. Officer-in-charge, Lieut. F. C. Hall. Two N.C.O.'s from No. 1 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Wednesday, 29th Jan.:—  
4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.'s and men as above in No. 1 Platoon, Machine Gun Co., Mounted Section, and Signalling Section. Officer-in-charge, Lieut. Rice. Two N.C.O.'s from No. 4 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Friday, 31st Jan.:—  
4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.'s and men as above in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 Platoons. Officer-in-charge, Lieut. Branch. Two N.C.O.'s from No. 7 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.  
All N.C.O.'s and men (except members of the Fire Brigade) will attend the Field Day on Sunday, 28th Jan. Parade outside Kowloon Railway Station at 8.10 a.m. Field Service order with coats (rolled) and helmets. Water-bottles filled. Food in haversacks. Rifles to be carried.

Tuesday, 28th Jan.:—  
7.10 a.m. No. 3 gun, machine-gun drill, at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 5 guns, machine-gun drill, at Headquarters.

Thursday, 30th Jan.:—  
5.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 guns, machine-gun drill, at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

MOUNTED SECTION.  
Thursday, 30th Jan.:—  
5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

RECRUITS.  
Tuesday, 28th, and Thursday, 30th Jan.:—  
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Co., will parade at Headquarters and report to Sergt. Edmonds. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"D" COMPANY.  
N.C.O.'s and men in possession of long rifles are requested to send the numbers to the O.C. Company as soon as possible.

Tuesday, 28th Jan.:—  
5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 30th Jan.:—  
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Section at Kennedy Road Range as above.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY SERGEANT J. E. W. BEARD.  
PARADES.  
Monday, 27th Jan.:—  
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Kennedy Road Range.

5.15 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 28th Jan.:—  
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill Range.

5.15 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

G. E. STEWART, H.K.D.C.,  
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.  
Hongkong, 24th January, 1919.

WORK FOR THE RED CROSS  
IN CANTON.

SUPPLIES FOR THE  
CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers, on January 22nd, forwarded, by courtesy of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, four cases of hospital supplies to the Chairman, "British Women's Work Association," Shanghai, for the use of the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia. The supplies included:—81 flannel shirts, 24 flannel pyjamas, 18 helpless case shirts, 18 cotton vest shirts, 2 cotton shirts, 212 flannellette T. bandages, 240 locker cloths and napkins, 15 tray cloths, 84 draw sheets, 10 shrods, 48 pillow cases, 5 bags, assorted swabs and pads, 68 flannellette singlets, 102 roller bandages, 60 flannel many tailed abdominal bandages, 8 flannel chest bandages, 68 gauze chest bandages, 33 dysentery pads, 28 knitted swabs, 10 pair knitted ward slippers, 12 mop heads, 200 yards surgical gauze, 14 pneumonia jackets, 38 pairs woolen socks, 3 woolen cashmere socks, 3 woolen caps, 1 woolen knee cap, 17 ether cloths, 2 comfort bags, 5 surgical caps, 1 surgeon's cap, 374 khaki handkerchiefs, 79 gauze chest many tailed bandages, 50 pieces bandaging material, 8 pieces surgical gauze (100 yds. per piece).

Further, a sum of \$750 has been sent to the Hon. Treasurer, "British Women's Work Association," Shanghai, to assist in purchasing for the Czecho-Slovaks urgently needed surgical supplies and warm clothing.

LORD FRENCH'S WAR PROPHECY.  
Viscount Mitleton, opening a war service exhibition at Coventry recently, said the country had come to the last phase of hostilities, and what Lord French declared to him four years ago showed this prediction. He said, "We can win this campaign; we can invade Germany, but it will take never seven years than one. You will have competition, and the battle will have to be fought, not by the British Army, but by the British people."



ACTION BY THE P. W. D.  
JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFFS

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Gompertz delivered judgment in the case in which the Building Authorities brought an action against Li Chun Fan, owner of 150, Des Vaux Road, alleging abutment on to a private street called Wing Kut Street.

His Honour read the judgment as follows:

This is a claim by the Building Authorities against the owner of the premises, 150, Des Vaux Road, Central, for contribution to the cost of relaying a footpath in Wing Kut Street on which these premises adjoin or abut for a distance of 55 feet 6 inches. The claim is brought under section 150 of Ordinance 1 of 1903. It is not disputed that the work has been done and that the proportionate cost is correctly worked out if it is proper to base it on the area abutting upon the street. But the circumstances are somewhat peculiar. The footpath does not run the whole length of Wing Kut Street. At the northern end it stops abruptly on reaching the southern wall of defendant's premises. The street then contracts and passes under Des Vaux Road through an arch under a covered way which spans it and which itself carries a building. The covered way has no footpath and for various reasons it is not proposed that it shall have one. The defendant urges that an owner is only liable in so far as he receives direct benefit from the improvements. But this footpath is of no benefit to him. Along the major part of its abutment there is no footpath at all. The southern end of his premises abuts, it is true, on a strip of some 4 feet 11 inches in length. But this strip is of no use to him for various reasons. In the first place, any person seeking to enter his premises, by way of Wing Kut Street, would not use this fragment of pavement at all. He would not continue on it up to the wall, as it would be easier to leave it a little earlier and walk directly to the arch just before it reaches him. The footpath is just before it reaches him is sometimes encumbered by baskets being taken into the shop of his neighbour at 35, Wing Kut Street. Therefore, the argument is that he ought not to be asked to pay for an improvement that is of no more utility to him than to any other resident of the City of Victoria. The answer is given by the Ordinance itself which enacts that the owner's contribution is to be proportionate to the width of his land where it abuts upon the street. There is no provision whatever for total or partial exemption when the premises do not border upon some particular improvement. If this were so, a man would escape payment, *exempt gratis*, of his share of lighting apparatus, merely because to particular street lamp was opposite his dwelling. Section 150 is perfectly clear and unambiguous. But, if there were any difficulty, it would be resolved by the cases which make it clear that where a street is improved, frontage or abutment on the street, and not that on any particular improvement, is the measure of liability.

There must be judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

Mr. Haywood, who appeared for the defendant, agreed to judgment in the other three cases pending.

**SIR HENRY MAY'S RESIGNATION.**  
MEETING OF EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

At a joint meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils which will be held at 10 a.m. to-day, H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will propose the following motion:

"The Executive and Legislative Councils, assembled in joint session on the occasion of the resignation by Sir Henry May, of the office of Governor, desire to record their high appreciation of the eminent services which he has rendered to the Empire and to Hongkong during his most honourable career as a servant of the Crown."

The Councils wish to express their sincere regret that the term has now been set to the long connection of Sir Henry and Lady May with the Colony which they have loved so much and have served so faithfully and well.

**ARMED ROBBERY AT YAUMATI.**  
ONE MAN ARRESTED.

An armed robbery took place on Thursday night at Yaumati, and one of the men concerned has been apprehended. It appears that an acquaintance of a money-changer's shop, 13, Shanghai Street, was busy behind the counter when four men, two of whom were armed with revolvers, suddenly entered the premises. They levelled their revolvers at the accountant and his *foke* and then stole \$310 in money. When the men disappeared the complainant raised an alarm, and a Chinese constable, who was in the vicinity of the shop, managed to arrest one man, who was found to be in possession of \$300. The other men escaped.

POLICE RESERVISTS IN  
TROUBLE.

A BOGUS INSPECTOR.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, two Eurasians, Henry d'Aquino and Jose Portaria and a Chinese, Chow Kau, were charged with having feloniously and with menace demanded \$30 from a Chinese woman named Lai Lee, with intent to steal the same, on December 31st, 1918.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin watched the case on behalf of the Police Reserve, of which the first two defendants were members. Sgt. Willis prosecuted. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida defended the first two defendants.

Lai Lee, the complainant, said that on the afternoon of December 31st, five men came up to her flat in Sargre Street and asked her whether she was the chief tenant of the flat. When she replied in the affirmative, they accused her of keeping a sly house of ill-fame. She denied the accusation, but they persisted in it, and asked her for \$50. She said she had no money and they asked her to look out for the consequences by and by, and they left the house together. Two hours later, they came to her house, and showed her a white paper, which they called a "warrant," and said that they would be satisfied with \$30, this sum being for the "Inspector" to drink wine.

Witness: For keeping a house of ill-fame.

Witness continuing said that she told them that even for the Inspector she could not produce \$30, and they threatened her with arrest and banishment. She got frightened at this, and told them to come later and she would try to get them \$20. Four of them came to her house at 9 p.m., and she gave them \$20, handing it to Portaria, in two \$10 notes. She had not seen any of the defendants since that night.

Under cross-examination, the witness admitted that the first and second accused had visited her house on an occasion, previous to the day of the incident. When, two days after, the Inspector came to her house to make some enquiries, she told the Inspector that she had given the defendants some money for him. She later stated that the defendants were frequent visitors to her house. She had a girl in her house one day, who, after the defendants had left, told her that she lost a purse containing some money.

Re-examined, witness said that the girl complained of the loss of her purse on or about December 22nd. The defendants and another man visited her house on the day the purse was lost.

The hearing was adjourned.

**ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.**  
Jose Thomas and Ricardo Antonio Remedios were charged with obtaining \$20 by means of threats from a Chinese woman in Gage Street on January 3rd.

Mr. P. W. Golding appeared for the first defendant and Mr. M. K. Lo for the second.

The facts of the case are to the effect that the two defendants went to a house in Gage Street and demanded \$20 from a Chinese woman, stating that they had been authorised to collect the amount by Detective-Sergeant Willis. The money was handed over to them at the Stag Hotel, where defendants stated that Sergeant Willis was waiting.

The first defendant is a foreman of the Hongkong Hotel and is looking after the construction of the new Hotel at Repulse Bay, while the second defendant is a Sanitary Board foreman. Both the defendants are Police Reservists and the first defendant was to have received the good conduct medal shortly.

Mr. Melbourne adjourned the case till Monday morning, fixing bail at \$500 each.

**UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.**  
CHINESE FINED \$25.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 100 rounds of revolver ammunition. It was stated that defendant was stopped while carrying two baskets of fish along the Praya. The baskets were examined and the cartridges were found concealed underneath the fish.

Defendant stated that he came from Australia a few days ago and did not know that it was an offence to be in possession of ammunition.

Mr. Melbourne fined defendant \$25.

## ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Ellis Kadoorie School took place yesterday. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government presided and among others present were Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Mr. R. Ponsbury Fane, and Mr. R. E. O. Bird (Headmaster).

Addressing the boys, H.E. the Officer Administering the Government remarked that the report, which had just been read by the headmaster, might be regarded as eminently satisfactory from the point of view of the school itself. He regretted that the staff of teachers had not been kept up to the full number. During recent years they had had considerable difficulty in maintaining the school staff at full strength, and it was only by ladies coming forward to help, as Mrs. Garrod had done, that they had been able to carry on at all. He hoped that this matter would be put right within a very short time and that they would have no cause to complain of important classes having no regular masters. Upon Mr. James, who unfortunately was not with them that day as he had gone on leave, had fallen during the last few months a great deal of the work. He felt sure that Mr. James' teaching and his fine methods, especially in devising ways for teaching English, were having a marked effect in that school in a marked degree. Mr. Ng Fung Chan had continued his good work there also with great success. The various aspects of school-life which the Headmaster had referred to, showed that the school was really alive and was determined to progress. He was sure that, whether in physical drill or in sports, or in what over they took up, they were determined to do their best, and there was evidence of that fact in the trophies and books on that table. (Applause.) They had their volleyball court now, but they still lacked a proper field for football. He hoped that the time was not far distant when it might be possible to allot a ground to them on certain days for football. Sir Henry May, the Governor of the Colony, whose resignation they had all received with regret, was very anxious to provide more open spaces for recreation. It was not an easy thing to get open spaces near the City of Victoria, but during the last two years His Excellency had made arrangements for the opening of new ground and it was hoped that before very long this would become available. Referring to the pictures he had been asked to judge, he said that Woo Sin Yeuk had done some very good drawing of flowers, which he understood met with the commendation of the Authorities of the Hongkong Sketch Club and he had awarded him the first prize. (Applause.) Kwok Chi Chong, who gained the second prize, showed considerable promise as a landscape painter. He had that quality known as "atmosphere" which was a very important thing, and his colour was also good. Ng Ping Kwong had some very clever work in crayon for which he wished him to be highly commended.

His Excellency then wished all the boys a happy New Year and distributed the awards.

**THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT.**  
In the course of his report the Headmaster said:—Your Excellency has listened to dialogues recited by the boys. These dialogues teach the boys how to pronounce English correctly. I do not intend to do this, but in no other way are defects of pronunciation rendered so conspicuous and, therefore, we trust, liable to correction. Moreover the boys take greater pleasure in performing these dialogues than in their ordinary work. They appear to the dramatic instinct which is very strong in the Chinese nation. Every day, in Classes 4 and 5, a colloquial topic is taken from the news of the day. This topic is explained and discussed. An old boy from the school writes up Mr. James, his old Class 4 master: "All of us took very high places in the examination. I think this remarkable result comes chiefly from the colloquial topic we learned."

The maximum enrolment was 584 and the average attendance 521. The maximum enrolments during the past four years have been 457, 460, 611 and 584. This shows a gradual increase in numbers. Unfortunately, the staff has not increased in proportion.

Mr. James, the author of "War Stories," has been in charge of Class 4, and his class has assimilated very creditably his instructions on this subject. Classes 4 and 5 have also learned by heart "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Barbaric Friedrich," and other pieces. We have then on the gramophone. The boys hear them recited by the best actors and take a great interest in following them on the gramophone and learn in this way the correct intonation and pronunciation.

In the Art Exhibition held lately in the City Hall, upon the invitation of the committee, the school exhibited eight pictures. The Press remarked that the work was encouraging. The interest taken in art is to a great extent due to the interest which you, Sir, have taken in it. I think the result is gratifying. I thank you on behalf of the school for again offering two art prizes.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the donors of prizes and the donors of scholarships for their generosity, among whom I may mention the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Sir Robert Ho Tung. (Applause.)

**TAKING HIS REVENGE.**  
GAMBLING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese with a piece of iron.

Inspector Macdonald stated that complainant, a visitor to the Colony, went to a tea-house for some refreshment and was met at the door by five men who assaulted him and then ran away. A district watchman, who was an eye-witness of the incident, immediately gave chase and arrested the defendant.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the assault and, he was of justifying it, stated that complainant had cheated them at cards.

Mr. Wood did not believe his story and sentenced him to a month's hard labour.

## WANTSAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Mr. R. E. O. Bird, M.A., Acting Inspector of English Schools, gave away the prizes at the above School yesterday afternoon. In the course of his remarks he congratulated the school on the successful year just passed. He was pleased, he said, to see from the mark sheets that there were many boys who deserved prizes in addition to those who had got them. He expressed his pleasure that an English-speaking Club had been formed and had been doing such good work throughout the year and hoped that more clubs would be formed. He advised all those who were returning to their homes to see that their younger brothers did not wait too long before coming to school. The time to begin learning English was when one was 9 or 10 years of age, and not 5 or 6 years later, and he hoped they would impress this fact on their fathers and mothers. Finally, he congratulated the school on winning the Junior Football League and on the interest they were taking in improving their surroundings by making flower beds in all possible places.

The following are extracts from the report read by the Headmaster, Mr. R. J. Birbeck:—During the year, the school has been open on 225 days, with an average attendance of 250, the highest number on the roll being 273 in September, and the lowest 228 in January. These numbers will necessarily be reduced as classes are now being formed of 30 boys instead of 40. At the annual examination held in July, in Classes 4, 5a, and 5b, which constitute the Remove, 116 boys were examined and 109 passed, or 93 per cent. In Classes 6, 7a, 7b, and 8, 140 were examined and 125 passed, or 89 per cent. In Class 4 arithmetic and grammar were the weakest subjects. In Class 5a, only one boy failed out of 40 examined. In 5a and 7b map drawing was very poor, less than half the boys passing. In Class 8, more boys failed in arithmetic and composition than in any other subject.

I have still to complain that I find great difficulty in getting the boys to answer questions on every day matters. I think, however, that during the present year an improvement in this respect will take place. Acting on a suggestion made last year by Mr. Ralphs, Mr. Leung Shiu-on started an English-speaking Club, which met once a week when papers were read and discussed and speeches made. This has done a great deal of good and a special prize has been awarded for the best speaker. During the year there have been no changes in class masters, but the staff has been considerably strengthened by the appointment of Mrs. Floyd, who teaches every class in the school, in the reading books—an arduous task, I am afraid—but it will greatly improve the colloquial in the school.

With regard to games, we have to congratulate the School XI on winning the Junior Football League—this is the third time, and I believe the Western is the only Government District School to have won. In the Class Matches, Class 4 were the winners. We have made a start at Volley Ball and entered a team in the Junior division of the Hongkong Volley Ball League. We have, of course, to make the complaint made by nearly all other schools about lack of ground. In the District Schools' Sports our team was 2nd in the Senior Team Race. The bathing picnics in the summer were very popular, as many as 225 boys going on one occasion. A few gymnastic routines have been put up in the small playground, and many of the boys take advantage of them for exercises, but an instructor is necessary to make a real success of them. Physical drill, which has greatly improved, owing, I think, to dumb-bells being used, has again been taken entirely by Mr. Chan Po-shang, whom we must thank for that and also for working very hard and taking a great interest in all the school games. A bank on the east side of the school has been turned into quite a good flower garden. The boys do all the work of clearing away the stones and preparing the ground and it has made a great improvement in the general appearance of the school. It is to be hoped that future generations will show the same keenness on making their school premises as pleasant a place as will not allow that piece of ground to become waste again.

**THE S.S. "KUMCHOW"**  
VESSEL GIVEN UP AS LOST.

It is with reluctance, states the *Times of Ceylon* of December 30th last, that the Naval authorities here are compelled to admit that the Government chartered steamer *Kum Chow*, which left Rangoon for Colombo on the 4th of this month with a cargo, mostly of timber (for Basra) and pig lead (for the Commercial Co., Colombo), must be given up as lost. To-day makes 18 days that she is overdue at this port and 20 days since she left Rangoon, and there has not been the slightest trace of her up to date. The British sloop which was especially sent to search for the missing vessel has returned, having failed to find any trace of her, and none of the numerous other ships that have crossed and recrossed this area and who have been informed of the matter too have made any favourable report. No trace of her whatever has been discovered, even in the shape of wreckage.

The Naval authorities, who are best able to make a pronouncement, however, do not definitely assert that she is lost, and they still believe that she may turn up after all. For the present, however, there is no ship specially searching for her, but what steps the Admiralty may take after this the Naval officers here are unable to say. The *Kum Chow*, it may be mentioned, had included in the cargo of timber, a large stock of handbombs and had been practically full up with this, and the Naval authorities are at a loss to understand how with all this material on board and the ship's boats there can be no trace of the vessel, at least of her crew at all. They believe that if the *Kum Chow* has really gone down the crew must have somehow got away and they live in hopes that some news of these people will be received soon.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

LANE, CRAWFORD  
AND COMPANY.

JUST RECEIVED

HEINZ

SOME OF THE

57

## PURE FOOD PRODUCTS.

STOCKED BY US

BAKED BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE  
PORK AND BEANS WITHOUT TOMATO SAUCE  
VEGETARIAN BAKED BEANS.  
CREAM OF CELERY AND GREEN PEA SOUP  
INDIAN RELISH, PEARL ONIONS,  
SWEET MIXED PICKLES AND GERKINS,  
CHILI SAUCE, QUEEN OLIVES.  
TOMATO KETCHUP.

ANYTHING THAT'S

HEINZ

IS SAFE TO BUY

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

January 25th and 26th,

9.15 p.m. Performance.

The Filipino String Band will play to-night, January 23rd, at 9.15 p.m.

NNALS OF THE WAR NO. 57.

## THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

3rd Epoch

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

## WILFUL WALLOPS FOR WEALTH.

Matinees

every

Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

## THE HERRING—HALL—MARVIN

## SAFE

STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK—PRICES ON APPLICATION

## MUSTARD &amp; CO.,

4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1188.

AGENTS IN FOOCOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.Wm. Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346JUST RECEIVED  
STANDARD, FINE AND SUPERFINE.

TARANTULLE  
for Dainty Home-Sewn  
Lingerie and Baby Wear



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded that ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RACES close to the under signed TO-DAY (SATURDAY), JANUARY 25TH. It is requested that they be sent to the JOCKEY CLUB Office, Chater Road, (Ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex) before 2 P.M.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, January 25th, 1919. [201]

## BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), JAN. 25TH 19.

Exhibition Game.

600 up

MR. W. PITT v. SERGT. I. GOODMAN  
Commencing at 8.30 P.M. [202]

## ANOTHER PLAN FOR "HOUSING SCHEME."

THE undersigned are now dividing a portion of Cox's Hill, Kowloon, into small lots, of about 3,000 to 4,000 square feet each.

A desirable spot for a home, one of the FINEST SITES in Kowloon. Persons desirous of acquiring ground there,

Please Apply to—

J. M. ALVES & CO. [203]

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pender Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Eighth day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—  
"In Article 88 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of the Directors from 4 to 6.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,  
Secretary and Manager. [204]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR" VOY 11-OUT.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,  
JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consigned risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Import and Export, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 26th January, 1919, at 2 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after January 31st, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 23rd, 1919.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the interest and Responsibility of GEORGE BANKER of and in the Import and Export Business carried on at Hongkong under the style or Firm name of BANKER AND COY., from which date the Business will be carried on by SAMUEL EBENEZER GREEN.

Dated the 20th January, 1919.

GEO. BANKER,  
S. E. GREEN. [205]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THOMAS PERROVAL LINDSAY WOODS is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

Dated the 20th January, 1919.

BANKER & CO. [206]

## WANTED.

ENGINEER for local works. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential.

Apply—"TECHNIC" Office.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [207]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for the  
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [208]

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the General Managers.  
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [209]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [210]

## THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [211]

## THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1919 at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [212]

## THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1919 at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
To The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for the  
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [213]

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27TH to FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [214]

## INTIMATIONS

## UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
DODD & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers. [215]

## THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1919, to FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 23rd, 1919. [216]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

## AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOUR D with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, Also

1 Indian Motor Cycle of 1918 Electric Model and side car in excellent running order and with all accessories including Speedometer.

1 12 bore Hammer Gun by Wilkinson's London, in perfect condition.

1 Oliver Typewriter.

1 Underwood Typewriter.

1 Binoocular.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, January 23rd, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

## AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOUR D with instructions from The Concerned, of a Shanghai and Swatow Firm, will sell by Public Auction at his premises, Old Post Office Building, Queen's Road Central.

On THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FILET LACES AND DRAWN THREAD WORKS

Etc., Etc.

Comprising:—

Filet Laces, Lace Collars, Table Covers, Bed Spreads, Grass Linen, and Irish Linen with cut-work embroidery, Cambrics, Silk embroidery articles and many other kinds of Fancy Goods for Ladies.

Catalogue will be issued.

On View from 25th January, from 2 P.M. Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [217]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD. [218]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [219]

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [220]

## GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY RAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.

Apply to—

KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,  
248, Des Vaux Road Central. [221]

## FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes Buildings. [222]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## EXTRACT OF MALT

## AND

## COD LIVER OIL.

## A CONCENTRATED NUTRITIVE

## AND

## DIGESTIVE AGENT.

## Easy to Digest.

## Pleasant to take

## In bottles \$1.50 and \$2.50

## each.

## SOLD ONLY BY

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

## TEL. 16.

## BIRTH.

HUMPHREYS.—At 87, The Peak, on Jan. 23rd, 1919, the wife of W. M. HUMPHREYS, a son. [223]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 25TH, 1919.

## BRITISH PRESTIGE IN CHINA

It has been said that in the East the old adage that "nothing succeeds like success" applies with particular force. A consideration of the various phases of Great Britain's relations with China tends to confirm the statement. In the early days of the East India Company subordinate Chinese Mandarins trampled upon agreements made with British traders and deliberately humiliated our countrymen in Canton. Complaints of this treatment, though bitter, seldom secured redress. The success of the British in the Napoleonic wars, however, had its effect; independent British traders came out to Canton, despite the monopoly of the East India Company, and they actively resented many of the crude attempts of Chinese officials to add personal insults to trading injuries. It is not without interest to recall, at this stage of the world's history, that just about one hundred years ago there were signs and portents that the British in the Far East were becoming concerned about the prestige of their nation in this part of the world. It was actually in the year 1818 that the Chinese, alarmed that the balance of trade in their favour was diminishing as foreign commerce increased, introduced a regulation which restricted the exportation of silver. This undoubtedly led to the so-called "Opium War," a phrase that has been exploited by cunning diplomatic enemies of the British Empire and religious zealots in the ranks of our own countrymen to the great detriment of British prestige in connection with Chinese affairs. The "Opium War" had nothing whatever to do with the ethical problems associated with the sale and consumption of opium. It might have

been called, with greater truth, "the exportation of bullion" war, for it was the increasing outflow of silver from China, and not the inflow of opium into China, that developed the tempest. The economic difficulty would have been exactly the same if cotton goods, children's toys or condensed milk had formed the chief import into China at the time, so far as the Chinese were concerned. But there were two complications caused by the article opium. Firstly, there was the revenue gathered up by India from the cultivation and export of the drug—revenue needed by India then fully as much as the revenue to-day obtained from the taxation of alcohol is needed by Great Britain. Secondly, there was the emotional effect of the word upon those entirely ignorant of economic affairs. All that is now ancient history, but those who value the fair name of their country should do their utmost to ensure that the proper facts of the past are understood.

We were reminded of this matter of national prestige by the words recently used by the Hon. Dr. LIM BOON KENG in his speech at the Congregation of our local University. Dr. LIM has a reputation for sagacity in political affairs which was certainly enhanced by his clear perception, before the war, of German aims and ambitions. During the struggle, while many of his own countrymen were being deceived by the German agents in China, he never lost an opportunity to point out the issue. While the darkest clouds were in the sky, during those days of peril when it seemed as if brute strength might triumph, we cannot be surprised that large numbers of the Chinese thought that Great Britain's sun had set. Now that the war has ended in such a definite triumph for the Allies many of those Asiatics who placed their faith in Germany during the war realise their mistake. But there are still a large number who do not understand the completeness of the victory. We may be sure that, at the earliest opportunity, the Germans will resume their old methods in China. They will misrepresent the facts of the war as they misrepresented everything possible both before and during the war. Every effort must be made by the British in China to frustrate them. We were too careless of our national prestige in the past. There is a danger that, now the war is ended, we may think it unnecessary to worry any more about the matter.

There could be no greater mistake. Britain has the oldest and the largest business "connection" in China. It was gained by the fair-dealing of the merchants, the soundness of the goods supplied, the enterprise of individuals who came out here as commercial explorers. There was neither State control nor political diplomacy; indeed, the British traders in China have consistently complained that their just claims as to the enforcement of treaties were not properly supported by the Government which made the treaties. The most valuable asset has always been the universal approval of British goods; millions of satisfied customers who obtained real value for their money testified to that.

The moral of past experience is that goodwill cannot be created by "smartness" in business, or by the sale of rubbish. Industrially, the British Empire has emerged from the struggle stronger than she entered it. The hard school of war has taught lessons that would never have been learned without it. It is believed that socially the nation is in much better health than previously, despite the weird theories from Russia, which have infected very few of the practical citizens of the Empire. We have had our "revolution" during the last five years, but it will be more evident to the historians of the future than to this generation, for it has been carried out in the quiet manner characteristic of changes within the Empire. We realise to-day the wonders of modern organised production. We see that national trade is something which concerns us all. We want to increase it in order to build anew the shell-shattered property of the world. Those of us who are in China can assist in this task, but we must remember that we are all individually trustees of the national prestige. Goodwill in trade is, perhaps, only prejudice, but it is none the less valuable. It is the accumulated effect of experience upon the mind of the customer. The British have always desired to help the Chinese to develop properly

the vast natural resources of their country. We are on the eve of such development, and the results are likely to astonish those who see them. There is no reason why a nation, as well as a firm, should not advertise in a dignified manner. There is no need to indulge in bombastic self-glorification, but we ought to state our case clearly to prevent a continuance of those misrepresentations which have done so much injury to our national prestige in the past. We are the trustees of the goodwill handed down to us by those of our countrymen who have preceded us in China. We are also the beneficiaries of those who died for the Empire in the recent war. We must maintain the national prestige in a dignified and determined manner. It has never stood higher in Europe and in America than it does to-day. Let us see to it that the same can be said of it in China.

Mr. Justice Gompertz leaves the Colony on February 2nd on a holiday.

Mr. C. E. Anton and the Misses Anton left Shanghai by the *Nanking* on January 17th en route to England.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., will be held on February 5th at 11 a.m.

Entries for the forthcoming race-meeting close to-day. They should be sent to the Jockey Club office before 2 p.m.

Mr. A. J. Pernotte, the General Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, has been awarded the "Legion d'Honneur."

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ended January 11th, amounted to 77,443 tons and the sales during the period, to 55,691.

There will be an exhibition game of billiards at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, this evening, between Mr. W. Pitt and Sergt. I. Goodman. The game will be 600 up and will commence at 8.30.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, gratefully acknowledges \$50 from Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin towards the Tower of the new Chinese Church at Canton for which an appeal was made at the Cathedral.

The Dockyard Recreation Club are holding their fortnightly dance in the Royal Naval Theatre this (Saturday) evening, commencing at 8.30, to which all visitors to the Club's functions are cordially invited.

Annual collections are being made at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow on behalf of the Church Missionary Association. The high exchange has greatly reduced the funds available from England and it is hoped there will be a generous response.

In connection with the Victory Ball of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders which takes place on February 14th, practice dances will be held at the City Hall, commencing at 5.15 p.m. on February 4th and 7th. Members and their guests only are invited to attend.

For being in possession of a quantity of counterfeit coin, a Chinese was fined \$10 by Mr. Melbourne, at the Magistracy. Sergeant Pitt stated that the Chinese usually liked to have a little "dutter" before Chinese New Year, and in this instance, defendant passed out the "dude," knowing them to be counterfeit.

The Japanese peace delegation, which arrived in Hongkong on Thursday on the *Tamba Maru*, en route to Marseilles, departed yesterday on the same steamer. A large delegation of prominent local Japanese were present at the steamer's departure, to wish them success. Their leaving was signalled by the blowing of the syrens of the Japanese boats in the harbour.

The United States Postal authorities have announced that four hundred sacks of foreign registered mail were destroyed by fire aboard eastbound Great Northern train at Monroe, Washington, on January 8th. The fire was caused by the exploding of oil lamps. Included among the mail that was saved were a hundred coupons from Chinese Government bonds.

With reference to the proposed distribution of profits of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., it was stated in the *Daily Press* yesterday that the directors would recommend the payment of a bonus of \$5 a share, absorbing \$240,000. The total amount recommended for distribution as a bonus is correct, but the rate of distribution should have been given as \$4 per share.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## PNEUMONIC PLAGUE IN SHANSHI.

PEKING, January 23rd.  
Pneumonic plague has appeared in Shanhsi. Seventy deaths were reported in seven villages of Linhsien. The usual precautions have been taken and there has been no plague fatality since January 17th. The situation is well in hand.



## THE NEW IRISH REPUBLIC:

### PREMIER AND MINISTERS APPOINTED.

## ALLIES' ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA:

BOLSHEVIK AGITATORS ARRESTED AT WARSAW.

## FEDERATION OF REPUBLICS IN GERMANY.

## MONARCHY IN PORTUGAL:

EX-KING MANOEL WILLING TO ACCEPT THE CROWN

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE

### ALLIES DEFINE ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 22nd. A Peace Conference communiqué says that the representatives of the five Great Powers have approved President Wilson's proposal, which emphasises that the sole desire of the Associated Governments is to help the Russians, and not to interfere with their internal concerns.

The communiqué reiterates friendliness, not enmity, towards Russia and declares that their wish is to alleviate the present conditions and to assist in the restoration of order.

The Associated Governments unreservedly recognise the revolution and proclaim that it is not their intention to counterbalance counter-revolutionary bodies.

They recognise the impossibility of Europe and the world being at peace, while peace does not exist in Russia.

The Associated Powers recognise and accept it as their duty therefore to serve Russia in this great matter as generously, and unselfishly, as thoughtfully, and ungrudgingly, as they would serve every other friend and ally, and they are ready to render this service in a way that is most acceptable to Russia. In this spirit and with this purpose they invite every organised group now exercising, or attempting to exercise, authority or military control in Siberia, or within the pre-war boundaries of European Russia, except Finland, to send three representatives for each such group to Prince's Island in the Sea of Marmora, where they will be met by representatives of the Associated Powers, provided a truce is in the meantime proclaimed among the parties invited, and provided that all armed forces sent against the people or territory outside pre-war European Russia or Finland or anywhere where autonomous action is contemplated under President Wilson's 14 points, are in the meantime withdrawn.

The object of the afore-mentioned representatives meeting is to ascertain Russian wishes and arrive at an understanding by which Russia will work out her own purposes, and happy co-operative relations between Russia and the other world peoples will be established.

A prompt reply is requested. It is stated that the Allies will facilitate the representatives' journey across the Black Sea, and expect that all parties will give similar facilities to the representatives, who are expected at the appointed place on February 16th.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The communiqué adds that the Plenary Conference, on January 25th, will discuss the League of Nations on the basis of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals.

COUNCIL OR LEAGUE.

PARIS, January 22nd.

Lord Robert Cecil, the head of the League of Nations' section of the British Delegation, conversing with British journalists, considered that the world had not yet reached a stage at which an absolutely rigid system for the preservation of international peace could be organised. Even an international tribunal, with absolutely binding powers, was at present unworkable.

He foresaw the creation of a Council, in which, as in labour disputes, influence and conciliation would be the peace-makers.

The main strength which such a body should possess was sufficient international guarantee power to be able to prevent surprise declarations of war, and compel disputants to accept delay in order that a peaceful solution might be propounded.

Referring to the constitution of the Council of the League, he considered that it should comprise the representatives of the great nations, not the diplomats, but influential members of each Government sitting regularly.

No treaties should be passed unless conforming with the League rules.

AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY NECESSARY.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Lord Robert Cecil pointed out that certain International Organisations already existed, for example, the Posts and Telegraphs and the pre-war Danube Commission, the Rhine Convention and even the International Labour Organisation.

It could be easily seen that certain waterways and towns would henceforth have to be internationally controlled or free access to inland states guaranteed. Certain nations would be strongly interested in a free access to Salonika. The most important case was the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. These examples of a necessary international agency led naturally to a new international organisation whose object would be the welfare of the nations of the world.

RUSSIAN SUPPORT.

PARIS, January 23rd.

The Russian Ambassadors now in Paris have conferred with M. Sazonoff regarding the decision of the Supreme Council to send a Commission to Prince's Island to meet the Russian parties. They decided to urge their friends in Russia to support the Conference plan.

BRITISH AND FRENCH OPINION.

LONDON, January 23rd.

While the Allied Conference's decision regarding Russia is welcomed in Great Britain as raising the whole problem to a lofty plane and as a noble example of the Conference's impartiality, there is some doubt expressed as to whether the plan will not antagonise the various anti-Bolshevik governments of Russia.

French newspapers generally condemn the decision as far as it applies to the Bolsheviks.

A MISSION TO POLAND.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A communiqué states that the Powers have decided to send a Commission, consisting of two representatives, one civilian and one military, to Prince's Island to meet the Russian envoys.

A similar mission will go to Danzig to meet the Poles.

TO-DAY'S PLENARY SESSION.

The public plenary session of the Conference will be held on January 25th and will discuss the League of Nations.

Mr. Lloyd George submits a proposal consisting of a few short clauses of the general terms, then President Wilson submits a plan drafted after conversations with M. Leon Bourgeois, Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts, all of whom will probably speak.

Finally, a special League of Nations Committee will be appointed to study the question thoroughly.

THE PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY.

PARIS, January 23rd.

The Peace Conference will appoint an Indemnities Committee to determine the amount of damage the Germans have done, the amount of indemnities payable by Germany, and to define a possible method of payment.

SIR D. HAIG LEAVES FOR PARIS.

PARIS, January 23rd.

Sir Douglas Haig and Mr. Winston Churchill have left for Paris.

## THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

### PREMIER AND MINISTERS APPOINTED.

LONDON, January 23rd. The Sinn Féin Parliament, held in Secret Session yesterday and appointed a Premier and four Ministers. Their names have not been disclosed.

## SINN FEIN OUTRAGE.

TWO CONSTABLES SHOT IN TIPPERARY.

LONDON, January 22nd. Two constables, escorting a cart containing gelignite in Tipperary, were shot dead by masked men who leaped from a fence and shouted "hands up." They fired on the constables, stripped their bodies, took their rifles and ammunition, drove off in the cart and disappeared.

## POLAND.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL'S DECISION.

LONDON, January 22nd.

A communiqué from Paris dated January 22nd, states that the Supreme War Council has considered the Polish question. Having consulted Marshal Foch, the Council has decided to send two delegates, one military, and the other civil, to Poland, immediately.

## A BRITISH NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, January 22nd. A Berlin message states that a British Note of January 8th requested the German Government to refrain from the provocation of the Poles in East Prussia, West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia and pointed out that the Peace Conference in deciding the future of the eastern frontiers would be influenced by the German capacity to govern districts of mixed populations.

The German Government replied, declaring that it had done everything possible to redress the Polish grievances and accusing the Poles of provoking the Germans. Referring especially to the actions of M. Paderewski, Colonel Wade in Posen, says that an upheaval in that province forced him to take military measures to restore order.

## A REPORT DENIED.

WARSAW, January 23rd. It transpires that the recent report of the attempted assassination of M. Paderewski is baseless.

## GERMAN TROOPS ON MARCH.

The situation in Poland is difficult. It is reported that German forces are being sent to Poland to fight the Poles; also that 30,000 Ukrainians are assisting. Austro-German airmen attacked the Poles in Lemberg and cut off the city's light and water.

## BOLSHEVIK AGITATORS ARRESTED.

WARSAW, January 23rd. The Paderewski Government has arrested numerous Bolshevik agitators and suspended an Extremist paper which glorified Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg.

It has been indubitably established that the Russo-German Bolsheviks supplied huge funds to the Polish Extremists.

## FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

## CAPTURE OF ORENBURG REPORTED.

LONDON, January 23rd. Router learns that the Bolsheviks are reported to have captured Orenburg. If it is correct this is unfortunate as it increases the difficulties of the Russian and Siberian army and threatens the British force in Transcaucasia.

The main Bolshevik force will now be able to advance along the railway to the south-east from Orenburg.

## FINLAND.

## FRONTIER PILLAGED BY RUSSIANS.

STOCKHOLM, January 20th. A telegram from Helsinki states that the Russian Red Guards are attacking and pillaging the Finnish frontier.

## TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

### FEDERATION OF REPUBLICS ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, January 22nd. It has been announced in Berlin that Germany will be divided into a Federation of eight Republics, headed by Greater Berlin, with a population of 10,000,000.

The others will be Prussia, Silesia, Brandenburg, Lower Saxony, Westphalia, Hesse and Rhineland.

The Federal State of German-Austria will also be established.

## THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, January 22nd. The following are further results of the German elections, as far as were known to the afternoon of January 21st:—

Christian National Peoples' Party, 57 seats; German Peoples' Party 14; German Democrats, 58; Majority Socialists, 132; Independent Socialists, 22.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

AMSTERDAM, January 23rd. A telegram from Berlin states that returns until last night were:—German Nationals, 33; Christians, 80; German Peoples, 22; German Democrats, 24; Majority Socialists, 160; Independent Socialists, 23.

Herr Radek has reappeared.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF BOLSHEVIK INVASION.

AMSTERDAM, January 23rd. The reports that armies of millions of Bolsheviks were marching on Germany are exaggerated. No more than 50,000 Bolshevik troops have crossed the line, Riga-Dvinsk and Vilna.

## MONARCHY IN PORTUGAL.

### EX-KING MANOEL'S WILLINGNESS.

LONDON, January 22nd. A statement on behalf of Ex-King Manoel, published in the Daily Chronicle, says that the assassination of Dr. S. Paes created a new situation reducing the country into chaos.

Hence Ex-King Manoel did not expect his supporters to be bound by the wish he expressed to them on the outbreak of the war to refrain from movement in his favour. He was in no way privy to the present movement, but he knows that certain leaders have confidence in it.

As regards himself, he is absolutely at the service of his people. If they call him, he is prepared to go immediately.

## ORDER IN LISBON.

LISBON, January 20th. It is officially stated that the city is quiet.

The Cabinet has taken energetic measures to maintain order in the country.

The troops of sailors and Police in Lisbon support the Government.

A strict blockade of Oporto has been ordered.

## THE REPUBLIC YET?

LISBON, January 21st. An official message states that only three Divisions of the army, namely Oporto, Braga and Vizeu, support the Monarchists. The remaining seventeen Divisions are faithful to the Republic.

## THE BALKANS.

JUST BEFORE THE TURKISH ARMISTICE.

LONDON, January 22nd. The Gazette contains a despatch from General Milne describing the important part the British played in the offensive of last September against the Bulgarians between Lake Doiran and the Vardar.

The British fought sanguinary battles on September 18th and 19th, suffering and inflicting severe losses in assaults, dominating elaborately fortified heights, and the ridge at Grand Couronne.

These battles served their object—to pin down the Bulgarian reserves so that they would not be available to oppose the great Franco-Serbian attack which burst through and led to the utter defeat of the enemy.

The despatch incidentally mentions that when news of the Armistice with Turkey was received General Milne was actually on the River Maritza, ready to occupy Adrianople while the first Hellenic Corps was echeloned between Kavalla and Drama, and ready to participate in a general advance on Constantinople.

## ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING.

### BRITISH LABOUR DISPUTES.

The Ministry of Labour is calling attention to the difficulties that have arisen in connection with the forty-seven hours' agreement in the engineering and ship-building trades. It has arranged conferences between the Employers' Federation and Trade Unions with a view to settlement.

## BRITISH RAILWAYMEN.

AN EIGHT HOUR DAY ARRANGED.

LONDON, January 22nd. It is understood that the Railway Executive Committee has arranged to establish an eight hour day for railwaymen, commencing from February 1st.

## AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

### AUSTRALIA TAKING ACTION.

MELBOURNE, January 22nd. The Commonwealth Government has sanctioned the formation of a Company to survey an aerial route between Australia and the East.

## NEED FOR BRITISH SUPREMACY.

LONDON, January 22nd. At an Imperial Air Fleet banquet, given to celebrate the British Empire's victory, at which General Birdwood, Mr. Richard Turner, and High Commissioners Perley and Thomas Mackenzie were present, the Under-Secretary of the Air Service, General Seely, dwelt on the part that British airmanship had contributed towards winning the war.

He said: "Britain must reign supreme in the air, in order to secure the peace of the world. We must have one great air fleet to help forward air traffic of the future. Plans have been made in the most elaborate detail for the establishment of great Imperial air routes."

He did not see any reason why, within the life time of nearly all of us, men should not have great air routes to all parts of the Empire.

## NEW ZEALAND.

### CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR.

LONDON, January 22nd. The Times' correspondent at Wellington states that New Zealand's casualties in the war were 57,932, including 16,500 killed and only 45 taken prisoner.

## THE TURKISH RAILWAYS.

### TAKEN OVER BY ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 23rd. The Anglo-French troops have taken over the administration of the Turkish railways, including the Bagdad railway.

## RAIN IN EGYPT.

### BUSINESS PARALYSED.

CAIRO, January 18th. Egypt has had a deluge of rain. The environs of Cairo have been converted into lakes. Hundreds of Arab dwelling houses collapsed. Business is paralysed. The loss of life has been small.

## THE "KING OF THE SAHARA."

### AMERICAN JURY FREES WIFE.

MINEOLA (Texas), January 18th. The Grand Jury refused to indict Madame Le Baudy for the murder of her husband, the so-called "King of the Sahara."

## NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

### RECORD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LONDON, January 22nd. The subscriptions to the National War Bonds issue which closed on January 18th, exceeded sixteen hundred millions sterling.

## MASSACRE OF GREEKS AND ARMENIANS.

### ARREST OF TURKISH GENERAL.

ATAGNA, January 23rd. A message from Constantinople states that Kiamil Pasha, Commanding the Third Army, has been arrested on a charge of massacring Greeks and Armenians.

## OBITUARY.

### MR. WILLIAM HIBBERDINE.

LONDON, January 23rd. Mr. William Hibberdine, one of the Administrative Heads of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who had been in the employ of the Company for nearly 50 years, died suddenly at his office to-day from heart failure.

[Mr. Hibberdine was only recently created a Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of the British Empire.]

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 22nd. The silver market is quiet.

## ROYAL AIR FORCE.

### LORD WEIR'S TRIBUTE.

In opening an exhibition of enemy aircraft, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, recently, Lord Weir, Secretary of State for the Air, said that our thoughts were no longer concentrated on the crashing of aeroplanes, but on the crash of Empires, driven down out of control by the unprecedented and victorious efforts of the Allied armies. At the outbreak of war France and Germany had a considerable lead over Gt. Britain both in military aviation and in the industrial field which was the foundation of the technical strength of an air force. To-day the Royal Air Force of the British Empire was regarded as supreme in every branch of air warfare. (Cheers.) It had finished strength, with ample resources in hand, the two main supports of an aviation service—training and material—being in such a position as would have assured an increasing degree of supremacy over all other air forces during next year. As an auxiliary to the armies it had furnished an efficient aviation service to carry out those requirements which the war had proved were necessary for the success of military operations. But it had also developed and developed new functions which experience had shown to be invaluable to the Army. Dealing in detail with various branches of the work of the force, he remarked upon the value of the services rendered in observation for the artillery, and said that this was efficiently carried out that in one month, as a captured German order proved, 13 per cent. of the total German artillery was put out of action. As to the bombing of communications and back areas, the increase in the weight of bombs dropped was remarkable, for whereas in 1917 it was 1,000 tons, it rose in the last six months to over 5,000 tons. (Cheers.)

DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY MACHINES.

Since January 1st, 1918, on the British portion of the Western Front alone, 2,967 enemy machines had been destroyed and 1,338 driven down out of control. The cost to us had been 1,500 machines missing, which included losses of all kinds, and did not represent fighting losses only. For all the armies in the various theatres of war a similar degree of service had been provided, with results equally good, and there was little doubt that it was largely due to the work carried out by the Air Force that our victory in Palestine was rendered so sweeping and complete.

Speaking of the service in connection with the Navy, Lord Weir said the character of the work had been more of a defensive nature, but it had been none the less valuable, and had been efficiently performed. Reconnaissance had been conducted by flying boats penetrating from the coasts of England into the Bight itself, and had been carried out from ships of the line themselves, for the problem of flying an aeroplane off a ship's deck no longer presented any difficulty.

The whole Air Force had certainly contributed largely to the maintenance of the bulldog grip of the blockade and to the slow elimination of the U-boat peril.

Referring to the work of the Independent Air Force, which, apart from Russia, was the only force of the Allies which had regularly operated in Germany itself, he remarked that it had been criticised as a diversion of effort. He agreed, but whose effort had been dispersed? Not Gt. Britain's, but the enemy's. (Cheers.)

Nothing in the war had caused such a diversion of German man-power and effort as the moral and destructive influence of the bombing of German industrial targets. It was no exaggeration to say that in no direction had the German effort in the air not been surpassed by our own people. The Royal Air Force had been criticised for not standardising its types. A great deal of standardisation had actually been carried out, but standardisation, before a proper stage of development had been reached, represented a great danger into which the Germans actually fell, and in this lay one of the reasons for the superiority of our existing types.

"The possibilities of commercial aviation in the future—even in the near future—are no doubt great," Lord Weir added, "but I think a word of caution is necessary against the forecasts of those who predict a far-reaching and successful development in the years immediately following the war. The limitations imposed by weather are still great, and can only be overcome by developments in the science of navigation and meteorology, which have still to come. It is my belief that in these developments the State must continue to play the part of a generous parent to the industry. I am to have the advantage within a few days of meeting the representatives of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, and I hope that by discussion and agreement with them methods may be devised by which the State may be enabled to lend its support to the industry in any difficult time which may be coming, in order that its existing superiority and efficiency may be maintained." (Cheers.)

One thing, at least I can promise is that all the existing restrictions on those who desire to apply themselves energetically to the development of commercial aviation will be quickly removed. The general joy at the glorious and now achieved has, in the case of the Royal Air Force and the industry, been slightly tempered by regrets that certain ambitious enterprises have not been undertaken. Machines devised for extreme range work must now be devoted to more peaceful ends, and no opportunity will be taken by the Royal Air Force to demonstrate to the world, by means of long voyages from the homeland to distant parts of the Empire, the latest and most outstanding examples of our designed ability, and to show the many remarkable developments that have been achieved." (Cheers.)







## The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

*Lea & Perrins*

## A truth which nobody denies

is, that the maturing of whisky by time and nature cannot be hurried. Only by years in bond can it acquire the mellowness for which

**JOHNNIE WALKER**

is famous.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label, Over 5 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label, Over 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label, Over 15 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:

CALDERON, MACGREGOR & CO.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.

Scotch Whisky Distillers, Kilmarnock, Scotland.



Born 1820:  
Still going strong.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.  
FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

## MERRYWEATHERS' CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:  
"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Hints on Hose" and quotations—  
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LTD., Greenwich, London, S.E.

## 20,000 DOCTORS are recommending PLASMON

Because "Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers.—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

WAI KEE.  
FLAG & SAILMAKER.  
No. 188, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG  
Telephone No. 1888.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
THERAPION No. 1  
No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Top Floor, Hongkong.  
Sole Agents: Messrs. Wai Kee & Co.,  
188, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.  
Beware of cheap imitations.

### CRISIS OF 1914.

#### DOMINIONS' READY HELP.

##### LORD HARCOURT'S DISCLOSURE.

The sixth annual meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom branch) was held at the Royal Court, Houses of Parliament, under the presidency of the Speaker (Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P.).

The Speaker said the first delegation took place in 1911, when representatives of the Dominion Parliaments, practically under the auspices of that association, visited this country at the time of the Coronation of his Majesty. It was really on the occasion of their visit that that association was constituted on the lines as now pursued. The next delegation was one from Great Britain to the Overseas Dominions, when Lord Worley and others were very warmly and hospitably received in the Colonies. They entered into intimate relations with a considerable number of Overseas Parliamentary members, and the visit which took place in 1913 was productive of much mutual benefit. In 1916 they had a visit to Great Britain of a large number of delegates from the Dominion Parliaments. They had an opportunity of visiting the Fleet and the front and of inspecting the various munition factories in this country.

It was now proposed, and he thought very wisely, that another visit should take place next year by overseas representatives. There would be a great number of problems agitating the minds of statesmen, in which the assistance and advice of members of the Overseas Dominions would be invaluable. They would be able to give us the benefit of their views, and we should be brought into close contact with them, and be the better able to battle with the difficult questions that would arise.

Dealing with the work of the association, the Speaker said the executive committee had decided that it was desirable in the immediate future to start an inter-Parliamentary journal, which should contain information valuable to Great Britain as to what was going on in the Overseas Dominions, and for the Overseas Dominions would contain information of what was going on in Great Britain, which would be equally valuable to them. He thought the mere statement of this proposal was sufficient to commend it to them. (Hear, hear.)

#### RIGHTS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Walter Long, M.P., moved the following resolution:—

"Members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association held at the Houses of Parliament, with the Speaker as joint president in the chair, desire to convey to the members of the association in the Parliaments of the Dominions their heartfelt congratulations that, by the sustained and self-sacrificing heroism of the Navies and Armies of the British Commonwealth and of its Allies, acting under free Parliaments, the gigantic military autonomy which aimed at world power and imperilled the liberties of all peoples, has been for ever overthrown, and the triumph of Parliamentary government achieved."

Mr. Long said there was present to all their minds the wonderful victory which, by the blessing of God and through the heroism of our sailors and soldiers, we had achieved. There had been throughout a complete harmony of idea and object between the Motherland and the peoples of the sister nations, those nations which had made so great an addition to our fighting forces. The stature of the self-governing Dominions had increased in these terrible months. For the first time they had been called upon to bear full responsibility in sending their people to fight and die, and responsibility also for financial obligations. Work of this kind necessarily added to the feeling of responsibility, and might he say, also of dignity attached to the Governments and Parliaments of the peoples concerned. This responsibility opened up a new vista; a new vista; and they all rejoiced that out of this tribulation and suffering there was that which had added strength to the Empire in the altered position of the nations which compose it.

The Dominions were very scrupulous as to the retention of their rights of self-government; but anxious as they were to become closely united to ourselves—and no one knew more of this at the present time than he, because he was in daily communication with their representatives—it was an undoubted fact that they would never accept any form of union which would impair their own rights of self-government for themselves and for the countries to which they belonged. (Cheers.) The problem before us, a difficult and an anxious one, was to bring the Empire closer together, so that in certain matters common action could be taken without infringing upon the liberties and rights of self-governing communities.

#### GRAVE PERIL Averted.

Vicecount Harcourt, seconding the resolution, said: On August 4th, 1914, and for ten months afterwards, I was Colonial Secretary. On that unforgettable night of August 4th I was in the Cabinet Room, Downing-street, with a few of my colleagues. Our eyes were on the clock, but there was a festive effort to direct our conversation to other matters. We were waiting for a reply, which we knew, full well would never come, to our ultimatum to Berlin. When Big Ben struck 11.30—midnight in Berlin—we left the room knowing that the British Empire was at war. He crossed Downing-street to the Colonial Office, to send a war telegram to the whole of the British Empire. I asked the official in charge of that duty to send the war telegram at once, and I asked him to send it to the Colonies. "About six minutes," I asked him to return to my room when he had done his work. In seven minutes he was back there, and before morning I received an acknowledgment of my telegram from every single Colonial Protectorate and every island in the Pacific.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### A INDUSTRIAL RETROSPECT.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., of the Department of Overseas Trade, delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, at the Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, the title of which was "A Retrospect from 1870."

Lord Burnham presided, and extended a welcome to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland's lecture was a survey of events that prevailed in Great Britain at the outbreak of war. Referring to the title, he explained that it was supposed to have been written half a century hence. It dealt with housing conditions, and pointed to rows of dwellings in large towns "incorridibly dull and soul-destroying," as well as to unhealthy villages. Reference was made to the distribution of cheap electric power as a "novel phenomenon," to 70 per cent. of the heat value of the coal consumed going up the chimney, to the waste in consequence of valuable by-products, and to the result in dirt and disease. Industrial conditions also came within the scope of the survey. The conduct of industry, it was stated, was passing more and more from the hands of the private owner or firm to the larger limited company, and the jealousy of an employer for the private owner, whom he knew, was less than for a company, with whom personal relations were less intimate, and that although the conditions of wages and employment in the latter case were usually bettered. In the England of the thirties, a workman of intelligence and force carried in his knapsack the baton of the marshal of the industrial army. What was true of England of the thirties was true of Canada at the end of the century, but was no longer true of England. Dynamic power would ever force its way. But ordinary high ability could no longer be sure of doing so. Hence unrewarded merit grew resentful. The retrospect concluded with a reference to labour unrest in the succession of strikes and rumours of strikes from 1911 to 1914. They passed, it was stated, but industry was like the pool below Niagara, the surface calm, but leaving with the stirring of forces beneath. What wonder that the signs of labour trouble in 1914 were ominous. Then there came a hot breath dissolving the frost crystals on new shapes when the heat was past, and the frost returned once more. "The war had broken out."

And so, next morning, the grim machinery of war commenced revolving, in perfect order, and with perfect preparation, so far as the Colonies were concerned; because more than two years previously an individual war book had been prepared by the Colonial Committee of Defence for every single Protectorate and island. It was at that moment locked in the safe of each Governor or Commissioner, and they knew at once what to do. It was my privilege to receive and to accept the offer of troops from the Dominions, in more than one case, made before we were actually at war, and the navies of New Zealand and of Australia passed into our control and management for our use and direction twenty-four hours before war had been declared. It was my duty and pride to invite the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa to take the German Colonies in their neighbourhood, if they were willing and found themselves able to do so—accompanied by a reservation that which might have been prudent then, but which is less necessary now, that if they took those colonies they should be at the disposal of the Imperial Government for all purposes at the termination of the war. And most admirably and most thoroughly were those colonies taken and administered during the war by the Dominions who had undertaken the job.

We ourselves have never lost a colony, even temporarily, during this war—(cheers)—though we were within twenty-four hours of doing so, in the Falkland Isles, which were saved for us by our Fleet. The history, the preparation, that voyage, and the accomplishment of that Fleet is a story which I hope may now be told. There was a danger to one of our Dominions during the South African war, when the rebels went off with shell, arms, and ammunition possessed by the Union Government. The danger selves did not know how great the danger was there. General Buller telegraphed me to replace the arms and ammunition at the earliest possible moment. I turned naturally, but not very hopefully, to Lord Kitchener. His reply was, "No, my friend, not one rifle or cartridge shall be diverted from the European front." So I searched the world over for five or six days, and ultimately, in a friendly manner, I found the arms and ammunition I wanted. An empty ship was despatched, the arms and ammunition were loaded in thirty hours, and in sixteen days they reached Cape Town. That day was the most critical period for the Union of South Africa that it has gone through since it was formed. Lord Harcourt concluded his speech by the acknowledgment of the service to the Allied cause rendered by the United States in America.

#### LIFE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

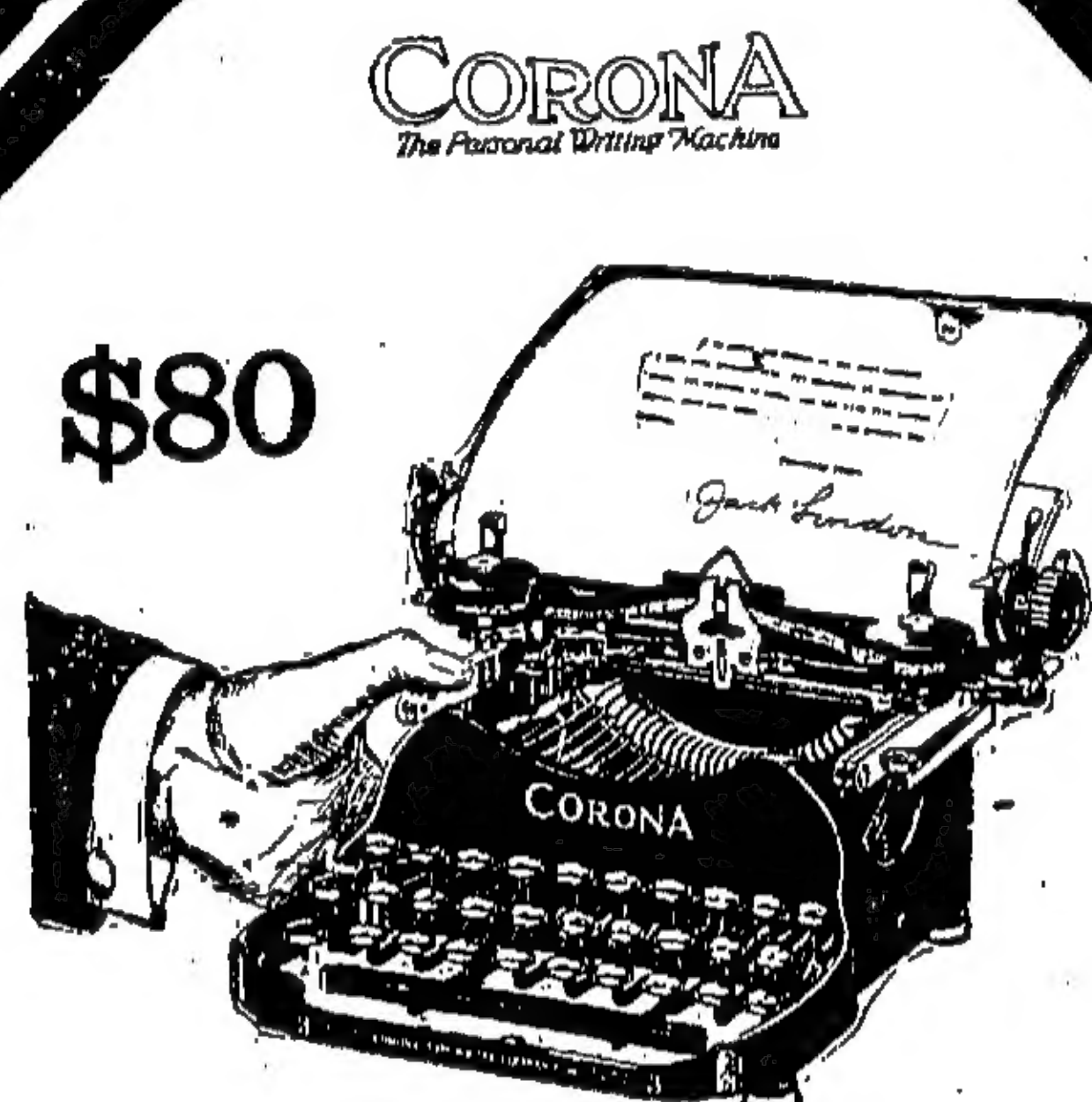
Mr. W. Adamson, M.P. (chairman of the Labour party), supporting the resolution, said that participation in common struggles and in common sacrifices should bind the Empire closer than it had ever been, but if this ideal was to be accomplished, we must require all the common sense and statesmanship that could be applied to the task. (Cheers.) A great strain would be imposed upon us by the first of our tasks was the remodelling of our international relationships in such a way as to prevent a recurrence of such a tragedy as the world war. If that was to be successfully done, we must remodel our relationships in such a way as to make a League of Nations possible. In the Empire itself we had the nucleus of such a league, if our resources were used. (Cheers.) Our second task was the remodelling and reconstruction of our national life within the component parts of the Empire. We could never go back to the conditions of life as we knew them prior to August 4th, 1914, and this was clearly recognized by all sections of our people. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was adopted.

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING.

## SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES ON 15th FEBRUARY.

Tickets \$5 each, obtainable at Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.



Here it is for you to see, to examine, to operate yourself—

## CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

The Personal Writing Machine

A FEW FACTS:—

The "Corona" writes in two colours. Weighs only 6 lbs. Has 84 letters and figures. Complete in every way. Folds into carrying case. Price \$80 nett cash including carrying case. Book of instructions supplied.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

Telephone 2187.

### WEATHER REPORT.

January 24th, at 12.00.—Pressure has increased moderately over N. Japan, decreased slightly over N. America and S. Japan, decreased slightly to moderate over the Atlantic. The anti-cyclone continues to move eastward and is now central to the north of the Bonins; another anti-cyclone is developing over N. China. Showers of rain are situated over Hongkong, the Eastern Sea, and to the east of Hokkaido.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.35 inches, against an average of 0.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Road	Moderate easterly or variable winds, freshening later from N. or N.E.; cloudy generally, some rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South China Sea between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South China Sea between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

### LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is obtained by making full use of our extensive experience, and by having a large staff of expert buyers, with capable staff, managing different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being strictly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,  
Wholesale, London.

Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.



KEATINGS LOZENGES

Cure the worst Cough



RIGAUD & CO.







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

S.S. "KALOMO" For LONDON, Sailing about 4th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO DATE
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th Jan. Noon.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 27th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 28th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KUBICHOV"	On 28th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUTYANG"	On 30th Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKAT" ... Capt. A. E. Rodgers ... TUESDAY, 28th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

ROUTINE SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are

equipped with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID HARRISON & CO., LTD.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT.

MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA...	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE...	28th March.	30th April.	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA...	...	28th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
HEJAZ	28th January, at 4 P.M.
DUNERA	28th January.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

\* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & D'OLIVER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamers' arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc. apply to P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KO YOKOHAMA	1,100 TONS	...
SHANGHAI KO YOKOHAMA	1,100 TONS	...
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1,100 TONS	...
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	1,100 TONS	...
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	1,100 TONS	...
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRINIDAD, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	1,100 TONS	...
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	1,100 TONS	...
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	1,100 TONS	...
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	1,100 TONS	...

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

1. FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.  
2. SUWA MARU ... Mon. 6th May, at 11 A.M.

3. Omitting Manila enroute.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 106 and 108

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	31st Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	22,000	12th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Kobe.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	...	Mar. 2nd, 1919.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, L.S.P.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, etc.  
"SPRING" ... on or about Jan. 28th.  
"PORTHOS" ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURNET.  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

## O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"INDUS MARU" Monday, 10th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Monday 3rd February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Sunday, 26th January, 10 a.m.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

"UNNAN MARU" Saturday, 1st February at Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly service.

touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday 26th February at 3 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" Sunday, 28th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALIO MARU" Sunday, 26th January, at 10 A.M.

"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 27th January, at 9 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry).

(10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" March 27th, 1919.

"CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. E. HAYES, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street, Tel. 1023.



